

Hugo Neu Schnitzer
Draft Upland Site Summary

HUGO NEU SCHNITZER (AKA SIMS HUGO NEU; DAR SITE ID #125)

Address: 30-27 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, New York 11101
Tax Lot Parcel(s): Queens Block 294, Lot 360
Latitude: 40.737455
Longitude: -73.944124
Regulatory Programs/
Numbers/Codes: SPDES No. NYR00C577, USEPA ID No. NYD980530455,
AFS No. 2-6304-00268/00015, PBS No. 2-095354,
NYSDEC Spill No. 0613037 and 9805015
Analytical Data Status: ☐ Electronic Data Available ☒ Hardcopies only
☐ No Data Available

**1 SUMMARY OF CONSTITUENTS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN (COPCs) TRANSPORT
PATHWAYS TO THE CREEK**

The current understanding of the transport mechanisms of contaminants from the upland portions of the Hugo Neu Schnitzer site (site) to Newtown Creek is summarized in this section and Table 1 and supported by the following sections.

Overland Transport

The site is located on the northern side of Newtown Creek at the confluence of Newtown Creek and the tributary, Dutch Kills. During larger storm events, stormwater may exceed the capacity of on-site infrastructure, and overland sheet runoff may transport COPCs from the upland portion of the site to either Newtown Creek or to Dutch Kills (Hugo Neu 2003). The site was cited in the past for allowing runoff containing auto shredder residue to enter a waterway (NYSDEC 2005). This is a complete historical pathway. There is insufficient evidence to make a current pathway determination.

Bank Erosion

The site is located on the northern side of Newtown Creek at the confluence of Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills. Sometime between 1966 and 1970, the docking inlets were filled with fill from an unknown source (Sanborn 1970, 1979). No specific evidence of bank erosion was identified in the available site records. The creekside boundaries of the site are

protected by a sheetpile bulkhead along the Newtown Creek portion and a large riprap and sheeting emplacement along the Dutch Kills portion. There is insufficient evidence to make a current or historical pathway determination.

Groundwater

The site is located on the northern side of Newtown Creek at the confluence of Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills. Sometime between 1966 and 1970, the docking inlets were filled with fill from an unknown source (Sanborn 1970, 1979). The adjoining site (Buckeye Pipeline Facility, DAR Site ID #106) has a documented light nonaqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) plume (EDR 2010). No on-site groundwater quality investigations were included in documents available for review. Regional groundwater flow is to the southwest across the site to Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills (Misut and Monti 1999). There is insufficient evidence to make a current or historical pathway determination.

Overwater Activities

The site is located on the northern side of Newtown Creek at the confluence of Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills. A bulkhead with space for up to four hopper barges is located along the boundary with Newtown Creek, and scrap metal processed at the site is shipped from the site by barge. In 2007, a barge of scrap sunk in the creek while docked at the site (EDR 2010). This is a complete historical pathway and potentially complete current pathway.

Stormwater/Wastewater Systems

Stormwater at the site flows overland or is collected and transported by conveyance piping to one of two private outfalls. During regular storm events, collected stormwater flows to an oil-water separator and is discharged via Outfall No. 1 to Dutch Kills. When stormwater flows exceed the capacity of the on-site drainage system, excess capacity is discharged, untreated, to Dutch Kills at Outfall No. 2. Discharge is authorized by a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit issued to the site by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC; USEPA 2012). In 1997, the site received a notice of violation for failing to collect required samples and allowing runoff from machinery to enter a waterway (NYSDEC 2005). Stormwater and wastewater direct discharge is a complete historical pathway. There is insufficient evidence to make a current pathway determination.

This site is within the Bowery Bay Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) sewershed (NYCDEP 2007). Material reviewed while preparing this summary did not include information on wastewater treatment or handling. No outfall or connection to the municipal sewer system was noted for the site in material reviewed. There is insufficient evidence to make a current or historical pathway determination.

Air Releases

The site has held an Air Facility System (AFS) permit since at least 1999 and is listed as a Title V major source (EDR 2010). No monitoring or compliance data were found in records reviewed. There is insufficient evidence to make a current or historical pathway determination.

2 PROJECT STATUS

No available documents containing environmental investigations or remedial activities were identified for this site. A NYSDEC Site Code was not found for this site.

3 SITE OWNERSHIP HISTORY

Respondent Member:

☐ Yes ☒ No

Owner	Years	Occupant	Type of Operation
Unknown	1800s – 1968	LIRR Greenpoint Avenue Railyard (Circa 1800s – 1950s)	Unloading freight from barges to rail cars
		Unknown (Circa 1950s – 1968)	Unknown
Newtown Creek Properties, Inc.	1968 – 1981	Unknown	Unknown
Prolerized Schiabo-Neu Company (partnership of Hugo Neu & Sons, Inc. &	1981 – 2005	Hugo Neu Corporation Proler Steel Corporation	Scrap metal and recycling yard

Owner	Years	Occupant	Type of Operation
Schiavone-Bonomo Corp.)		Schiavone-Bonomo Corporation (lease)	
Hugo Neu Schnitzer East aka Hugo Neu East ("Hugo Neu") reorganizes as Sims Hugo Neu East	2005 – 2007		
Sims Metal East, LLC	2007 – about 2010		
Sims Metal Management	About 2010 – present		

Notes:

LIRR – Long Island Rail Road

Additional discussion and sources provided in Section 6.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The site occupies a 4.4-acre parcel located adjacent to Newtown Creek at the confluence with Dutch Kills in Long Island City, New York (see Figure 1). The property slopes towards Newtown Creek from approximately 5 feet above mean sea level to the water surface. The property is entirely paved. As of 2000, the site had approximately 722 lineal feet of sheet metal bulkhead along Newtown Creek (NYSDEC 2000, 2005). Hugo Neu stabilized the shoreline of Dutch Kills during the spring of 2001 (USACE 2001). There is a sheeting wall and riprap along the bank of Dutch Kills, and a steel sheetpile bulkhead along the bank of Newtown Creek (see Attachment 1; Hugo Neu 2003).

The site is bordered by Newtown Creek to the south and Dutch Kills to the west and is bordered on the upland northeastern side by railroad lines (see Figure 1). The Buckeye Pipeline Facility (DAR Site 106) is adjacent to the southeast. The property and the area surrounding are zoned manufacturing (NYCDCP 2009).

5 CURRENT SITE USE

Sims Metal Management operates a scrap metal/recyclables yard at the site (Sims Metal Management 2012).

6 SITE USE HISTORY

The site was a smaller portion of the larger Long Island Rail Road Greenpoint Avenue Rail Yard (War Department 1884, 1916; USACE 1966). Barges unloaded manure to freight cars parked on a track laid on the wharf (BPL 1870; War Department 1916). Sometime between 1966 and 1970, the docking inlets were filled (Sanborn 1970, 1979).

The site has been in use by Hugo Neu as a scrap metal and recycling yard since 1970 (Newtown Creek Properties, Inc. 1970). Scrap operations at the site occurred under the names Prolerized Schiabo Neu Company and Sims Metal East, LLC, Queens Plant (EDR 2010). During the summer of 2002, Hugo Neu received New York City's residential metal recycling. Hugo Neu also processed steel from the World Trade Center (NYT 2003). Sims Metal Management purchased the site in 2010.

7 CURRENT AND HISTORICAL AREAS OF CONCERN AND COPCs

The current understanding of the historical and current potential upland and overwater areas of concern (AOCs) at the site is summarized in Table 1. The following sections provide a brief discussion of the potential sources and COPCs at the site requiring additional discussion.

AOCs at the site include areas used for scrap metal processing, petroleum storage and transfer (including underground storage tanks [USTs], aboveground storage tanks [ASTs], and ancillary equipment), equipment, machinery and vehicle maintenance, and loading and unloading barges and rail cars. COPCs for the site associated with the AOCs include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compound (SVOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel, and other fuel oils), and petroleum waste products from machinery, metals, phthalates, and PCBs.

7.1 Uplands

In 1971, the site included a stacker, shredder mill, and crane pedestal (Brown & Root, Inc. 1971a, 1971b). From the late 1970s to approximately 1990, the site included a loading crane on the southwest portion of the site and a conveyor shed. A transfer yard, generator building, storage area, office, and gate were located on the northern portion of the site

(Sanborn 1979, 1990). In 2000, a shredder complex including loading hoppers, conveyors, and separator units was located adjacent to the bulkhead. Three generators and a 150,000-gallon fuel oil AST were located in the northeast portion of the site near Dutch Kills (NYSDEC 2000, 2005).

A summary of the storage tanks that were or currently are on site is provided in the following table (EDR 2010; NYSDEC 2012):

Tank ID	Install Date	Tank Type	Capacity (gallons)	Material Stored	Remarks
002	12/01/72	UST	2,000	No. 2 fuel oil	Closed prior to 03/01/91
004	12/01/72	UST	1,100	Leaded gasoline	Closed prior to 03/01/91
005	12/01/72	UST	2,000	Diesel	Closed prior to 03/01/91
No. 1	NR	AST	500	Used oil	Closed prior to 03/91
001	12/01/77	AST	150,000	Diesel	In service
003	12/01/77	AST	2,000	No. 2 fuel oil	Closed prior to 03/01/91
2	NR	AST	1,000	No. 2 fuel oil	Closed prior to 03/91
3	NR	AST	990	Diesel	Closed prior to 03/91
4	NR	AST	275	Used oil	Closed prior to 03/91
5	NR	AST	1,000	No. 2 fuel oil	Closed prior to 03/91
6	NR	AST	275	Used oil	Closed prior to 03/91
7	NR	AST	275	Lube oil	Closed prior to 03/91
8	NR	AST	275	No. 2 fuel oil	Closed prior to 03/91
09	01/01/07	AST	275	Used oil	In service
10	01/01/07	AST	275	Lube oil	In service
11	01/01/07	AST	275	Used oil	In service
12	11/01/06	AST	275	Lube oil	In service
13	11/01/06	AST	550	Diesel	In service
14	11/01/06	AST	275	Lube oil	In service
15	01/01/08	AST	660	Diesel	In service
16	01/01/08	AST	100	Lube oil	In service

Notes:

AST – aboveground storage tank

NR – not reported

UST – underground storage tank

In addition to materials stored in the tanks previously detailed, the site also stores various quantities of oxygen (O₂)/acetylene and other compressed gasses and or liquids on site (Hugo Neu 2003).

Uplands AOCs identified in the Environmental Management Program handbook for the site include inbound scrap metals and recyclables, scrapping equipment and machinery utilized on site, spills from machinery or on-site storage tanks, and dust generated on site (Hugo Neu 2003).

In addition to receiving scrap metal for recycling, the site is also permitted to receive scrap that may contain refrigerant (Hugo Neu 2003). While the site operated as Prolerized Schiabo Neu Company, three separate shipments of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated oil were sent from the site. These shipments were made on July 19, 1987 (NYA5536143), November 5, 1987 (NYA5536332), and November 20, 1989 (NYA8231121), and were either B001 (PCB oil from transformers) or B003 (petroleum oil with greater than 500 parts per million [ppm] PCB; EDR 2010). The site was listed as a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) small quantity generator in 1987, an unverified generator in 1995, a non-generator in 2006 and 2007, and inactive in 2010 (EDR 2010).

7.2 Overwater Activities

The loading and unloading of barges at the bulkhead along Newtown Creek was identified as an AOC by the site. Material processed at the site is shipped from the site by barge for transport to other facilities for additional processing or re-use. A bulkhead with space for four hopper barges is located along the boundary with Newtown Creek (Hugo Neu 2003). In 2007, a barge docked at the site and loaded with scrap from the site sank. The U.S. Coast Guard and NYSDEC were notified. The spill file (NYSDEC Spill No. 0613037) was closed after it was determined that the barge did not contain contaminated bilge water or significant quantities of fuel (EDR 2010).

7.3 Spills

Two reported spills were identified from the reviewed records as occurring at the site. The spills are summarized in the following table (EDR 2010; NYSDEC 2012):

NYSDEC Spill No.	Spill Date	Close Date	Material Spilled	Remarks
0613037	03/05/07	03/05/07	NR	Non-motorized barge loaded with scrap sank, no sheen observed
9805015	07/22/98	07/22/98	No. 2 fuel oil	Line from truck failed, spilling product, spill was contained and spill crew was en route

Notes:

NR – not reported

NYSDEC – New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

8 PHYSICAL SITE SETTING

The site is paved and underlain by fill material that was placed on the property between 1966 and 1975 to convert shipping berths into useable land (Hugo Neu 2003). The fill material is underlain by the Laguardia-Ebbetts complex, which is described as consisting of very deep, well-drained soils (Hugo Neu 2003). The water table beneath the site is estimated to be between 6 and 8 feet below grade, with seasonal variations of up to 2 to 3 feet (Hugo Neu 2003). Regional groundwater flow is to the southwest across the site to Newtown Creek and Dutch Kills (Misut and Monti 1999).

9 NATURE AND EXTENT (CURRENT UNDERSTANDING OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS)

9.1 Soil

Soil Investigations

☐ Yes ☒ No

Bank Samples

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable

Soil-Vapor Investigations

☐ Yes ☒ No

No soil or bank sampling data was identified in the site material reviewed.

9.2 Groundwater

Groundwater Investigations

☐ Yes ☒ No

NAPL Presence (Historical and Current)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Dissolved COPC Plumes

☐ Yes ☒ No

Visual Seep Sample Data

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable

No groundwater, nonaqueous phase liquid (NAPL), or visual seep sampling data was identified in the site material reviewed.

9.3 Surface Water

Surface Water Investigation

☐ Yes ☒ No

SPDES Permit (Current or Past)

☒ Yes ☐ No

Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit (Current or Past)

☐ Yes ☒ No

Stormwater Data

☐ Yes ☒ No

Catch Basin Solids Data

☐ Yes ☒ No

Wastewater Data

☐ Yes ☒ No

9.3.1 Stormwater and Wastewater Systems

Stormwater at the site flows overland or is collected and transported by conveyance piping to one of two private outfalls. During regular storm events, collected stormwater flows to an oil-water separator and is discharged via Outfall No. 1 to Dutch Kills. When stormwater flows exceed the capacity of the on-site drainage system, excess capacity is discharged, untreated, to Dutch Kills at Outfall No. 2 (Hugo Neu 2003).

This site is within the Bowery Bay Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) sewershed (NYCDEP 2007). Material reviewed while preparing this summary did not include information on wastewater treatment or handling. No outfall or connection to the municipal sewer system was noted for the site in material reviewed.

9.3.2 SPDES Permit

Information reviewed in available records indicates that the site has been issued a current SPDES permit (No. NYR00C577). The permit was not included in material reviewed while preparing this summary. The site is listed as a non-major SPDES site (USEPA 2012).

In 2005, an Order of Consent was signed between the site and NYSDEC for violations of the site's permit. The site was cited for not collecting annual stormwater samples, incorrectly

preserving/analyzing samples, and allowing runoff from machinery to enter a waterway (NYSDEC 2005). The site paid the civil penalties and corrected deficiencies in sampling of stormwater.

Two additional discharges are located adjacent to the site along Newtown Creek, as shown in Figure 1. Outfall BB-0200441-001 is a SPDES-permitted outfall according to records reviewed, but a SPDES permit number was not identified. It is unknown what sites, if any, discharge to this outfall. Outfall BB-504 was identified during a 2003 shoreline survey according to records reviewed and is believed to be a direct drainage outfall. No record of either of these outfalls was found in material reviewed related to the site.

9.3.3 SPDES Sampling Data

Sampling data were identified in material reviewed for this summary. Both Outfall No. 1 and No. 2 are routinely sampled for the following constituents: pH, chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), total and dissolved aluminum, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, total and dissolved iron, lead, and zinc (Sims Metal Management 2004). Several of the sample results between 2003 and 2007 exceeded benchmark criteria. Exceedances were noted for TSS, oil and grease, copper, total iron, lead, and zinc. The following table summarizes the most recent data available from both outfalls at the site (Sims Metal Management 2004):

Report Date	Constituent	Result	Unit	Benchmark
Outfall No. 1				
11/21/07	pH	7	mg/L	6 to 9
11/21/07	COD	1430	mg/L	120
11/21/07	TSS	334	mg/L	100
11/21/07	Oil and Grease	23	mg/L	15
11/21/07	Total Aluminum	5.6	mg/L	0.75
11/21/07	Dissolved Aluminum	0.043	mg/L	0.75
11/21/07	Cadmium	0.0091	mg/L	0.0159
11/21/07	Chromium	0.032	mg/L	None
11/21/07	Copper	0.16	mg/L	0.0636
11/21/07	Total Iron	15.6	mg/L	1
11/21/07	Dissolved Iron	3.1	mg/L	1

Report Date	Constituent	Result	Unit	Benchmark
11/21/07	Lead	0.48	mg/L	0.0816
11/21/07	Zinc	2	mg/L	0.117
Outfall No. 2				
11/21/07	pH	8.1	mg/L	6 to 9
11/21/07	COD	309	mg/L	120
11/21/07	TSS	342	mg/L	100
11/21/07	Oil and Grease	6.6	mg/L	15
11/21/07	Total Aluminum	7.8	mg/L	0.75
11/21/07	Dissolved Aluminum	ND	mg/L	0.75
11/21/07	Cadmium	0.0094	mg/L	0.0159
11/21/07	Chromium	0.044	mg/L	None
11/21/07	Copper	0.22	mg/L	0.0636
11/21/07	Total Iron	22.5	mg/L	1
11/21/07	Dissolved Iron	ND	mg/L	1
11/21/07	Lead	0.84	mg/L	0.0816
11/21/07	Zinc	2.4	mg/L	0.117

Notes:

COD – chemical oxygen demand TSS – total suspended solid

mg/L – milligrams per liter

9.3.4 Surface Water Summary

Available site drawings describe stormwater draining to on-site stormwater infrastructure, which discharges to Dutch Kills (Hugo Neu 2003). No outfall or connection to municipal sewer system was identified for the site in the material reviewed. The site holds a SPDES permit and has noted exceedances of benchmark standards (Sims Metal Management 2004).

9.4 Sediment

Creek Sediment Data

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable

No sediment sampling data was identified in the site material reviewed.

9.5 Air

Air Permit

☒ Yes ☐ No

Air Data

☐ Yes ☒ No

9.5.1 Air Permit

The site has an AFS permit that describes standards and practices for use of materials, which may contain VOCs and combustibles that contribute to air pollution (EDR 2010). No data was available to review for this summary regarding site compliance with the permit conditions.

In 2005, an Order of Consent was signed between the site and NYSDEC for violations of the site's AFS permit. The site was cited for failure to use Reasonable Available Control Technology to control emissions of nitrogen oxides and for failure to update site plans for new equipment (NYSDEC 2005). The site paid the civil penalties and corrected deficiencies in the AFS permit.

10 REMEDIATION HISTORY (INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES AND OTHER CLEANUPS)

Information related to remediation was not found in reviewed documents.

11 BIBLIOGRAPHY/INFORMATION SOURCES

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War Department (War Department U.S. Engineer Office), 1884. Letter to: U.S. Senate.
Regarding: In obedience to law, surveys of Newtown Creek, New York, and certain
waters in New Jersey, under direction of the Chief of Engineers. January 28, 1884.

War Department, 1916a. Survey of Newtown Creek. March 20, 1916, p. 8.

12 ATTACHMENTS

Figures

Figure 1 Site Vicinity Map: Hugo Neu Schnitzer

Tables

Table 1 Potential Areas of Concern and Transport Pathways Assessment

Supplemental Attachments

Attachment 1 Figure 2: Hugo Neu Schnitzer East Queens Yard (Hugo Neu 2003)

Table 1
Potential Areas of Concern and Transport Pathways Assessment – Hugo Neu Schnitzer Site

Potential Areas of Concern	Media Impacted					COPCs														Potential Complete Pathway						
	Surface Soil	Subsurface Soil	Groundwater	Catch Basin Solids	Creek Sediment	TPH			VOCs			SVOCs	PAHs	Phthalates	Phenolics	Metals	PCBs	Herbicides and Pesticides	Dioxins/Furans	Overland Transport	Groundwater	Direct Discharge – Overwater	Direct Discharge – Storm/Wastewater	Discharge to Sewer/CSO	Bank Erosion	Air Releases
						Gasoline-Range	Diesel – Range	Heavier – Range	Petroleum Related (e.g., BTEX)	VOCs	Chlorinated VOCs															
Description of Areas of Concern																										
Scrap metals/recyclables handling	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Scrapping equipment on site	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Spills	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Unknown fill	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LNAPL plume (off site)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Petroleum ASTs/USTs	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Loading and unloading of barges	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
PCB handling	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Waste handling	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Notes:

✓ – COPCs are/were present in areas of concern having a current or historical pathway that is determined to be complete or potentially complete.

? – There is not enough information to determine if COPC is/was present in area of concern or if pathway is complete.

-- – Current or historical pathway has been investigated and shown to be not present or incomplete.

AST – aboveground storage tank

BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene

COPC – constituent of potential concern

CSO – combined sewer overflow

LNAPL – light nonaqueous phase liquid

PAH – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon

PCB – polychlorinated biphenyl

SVOC – semi-volatile organic compound

TPH – total petroleum hydrocarbon

UST – underground storage tank

VOC – volatile organic compound

SUPPLEMENTAL ATTACHMENTS

